3.13 Hazardous Waste/Materials

The information in this section is based on the *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment* (July 2011).

3.13.1 Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials including hazardous substances and wastes are regulated by many state and federal laws. Statutes govern the generation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous materials, substances, and waste, and also the investigation and mitigation of waste releases, air and water quality, human health and land use.

The primary federal laws regulating hazardous wastes/materials are the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The purpose of CERCLA, often referred to as "Superfund," is to identify and clean up abandoned contaminated sites so that public health and welfare are not compromised. RCRA provides for "cradle to grave" regulation of hazardous waste generated by operating entities. Other federal laws include:

- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992
- Clean Water Act
- Clean Air Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- Atomic Energy Act
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

In addition to the acts listed above, Executive Order (EO) 12088, *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards*, mandates that necessary actions be taken to prevent and control environmental pollution when federal activities or federal facilities are involved.

California regulates hazardous materials, waste, and substances under the authority of the CA Health and Safety Code and is also authorized by the federal government to implement RCRA in the state. California law also addresses specific handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup and emergency planning of hazardous waste. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also

restricts disposal of wastes and requires clean up of wastes that are below hazardous waste concentrations but could impact ground and surface water quality. California regulations that address waste management and prevention and clean up of contamination include Title 22 Division 4.5 Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste, Title 23 Waters, and Title 27 Environmental Protection.

Worker and public health and safety are key issues when addressing hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper management and disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is found, disturbed during or generated during project construction.

3.13.2 Affected Environment

The *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment* was prepared to determine whether construction of the MCP project could be affected by any recorded or visible hazardous waste problems. The study area for hazardous waste/materials is the project footprint for all the MCP Build Alternatives (area of physical improvements, area of soil disturbance, and proposed right of way acquisition boundaries) plus a 0.25 mile (mi) radius from the project footprint, because this area provides a reasonable boundary for assessing impacts to the proposed project from existing hazardous waste/materials sites. The Initial Site Assessment included: a search of government records to obtain a listing of properties or known incidents from state, federal, or regulatory databases for hazardous waste sites within the project area; a review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps; and a site survey of the proposed right of way for all MCP Build Alternatives to identify any visible contamination. The records search included review of South Coast Air Quality Management District approved Health Risk Assessment listings, California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region records, and March Air Reserve Base records.

The records search identified 34 leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), spills, or sites with a history of potential hazardous waste within the study area, which are summarized in Table 3.13.A and mapped on Figure 3.13.1. Groundwater in the vicinity of the study area has been impacted by four sites: March Air Reserve Base (Map ID No. 1), Nandina Liquor Store/Texaco gas station (Map ID No. 72), the Nuevo AM/PM (Map ID No. 117), and the former United States Army Camp Haan Site Y (Map ID No. 124). The LUST cases at National RV, Inc. (Map ID No. 26), Shell Perris (Map ID No. 31), Hy-Line International (Map ID No. 81), and San

Table 3.13.A Hazardous Substances Releases within the Study Area

Figure 3.13.1 Map ID No.	Site Name and Address	Databases	Status	Within Project Footprint?	Potential Environmental Concern for the Project?
1 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	March Air Reserve Base (ARB)[1] 22 CSG/CC March ARB, California	National Priority List	According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 Superfund database website, the site is listed as a 7,123-acre Air Force base that has been used for aircraft maintenance and repair, refueling operations, and training activities since 1918. In 1980, the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) was developed by the Department of Defense to locate and clean up hazardous waste sites on military properties. The Air Force conducted a preliminary investigation of 39 potentially contaminated IRP sites on March Air Reserve Base, which included three fire training areas, seven inactive landfills, underground solvent storage tanks, and an engine test cell and spills. There are now a total of 44 IRP sites on the base. Three zones of groundwater contamination beneath the site were identified. Water wells on site were shut down in the late 1980s. Groundwater contamination has migrated to wells located off base; however, a groundwater containment system has been installed to prevent off-site groundwater migration. These wells are no longer in use. Approximately 11,600 people obtain drinking water from municipal wells within 3 miles of the site.	No	Yes
5 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Sunnyedge Disposal[1] 2750 Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)	Gasoline in an underground storage tank (UST) leaked into the soil in 1950. The leak was stopped, and the case was closed in 1993.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
8 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Cla Val Company[1] 24100 Water Street Perris, California	LUST	Gasoline in a UST leaked into the soil in 1950. The leak was stopped, and the case was closed in 1993.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
11 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Empire Tractor[1] 1480 Nandina Avenue Perris, California	LUST	Gasoline in a UST leaked into the soil in 1950. The leak was stopped, and the case was closed in 2002.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
13 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mobil 18-Bln[1] 3995 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	LUST	Gasoline in a UST leaked into the soil in 1950. The leak was stopped, and the case was closed in 2003.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
26 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	National RV, Inc. [1] 3411 N Perris Boulevard Perris, California	LUST	Gasoline in a UST leaked into the soil in 1950. The leak was stopped, and a preliminary environmental assessment was completed in 2008. The case was closed in 2009.	Yes. Partially acquired under Alternative 5 Modified.	Yes

Table 3.13.A Hazardous Substances Releases within the Study Area

Figure 3.13.1 Map ID No.	Site Name and Address	Databases	Status	Within Project Footprint?	Potential Environmental Concern for the Project?
31 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Shell Perris 121222[1] 4039 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	LUST	Gasoline and diesel in USTs leaked into the soil circa 1950. A preliminary environmental assessment, remediation and monitoring were completed The case was closed in 2010.	Yes. Partially acquired under Alternative 4 Modified.	Yes
33 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Stater Bros 2560 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Emergency Response Action Notification System	Approximately 1 gallon of acid was spilled on June 12, 1992. The spill was immediately cleaned up by the Fire Department.	No	No
38 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Unknown 3080 Wilson Avenue Perris, California	Emergency Response Action Notification System	A total of 213 gallons of drug lab waste were discovered on March 2, 1999. The release was immediately cleaned up by Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).	No	No
48 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Unknown North Davis Road and Ramona Expressway Nuevo, California 92567	Emergency Response Action Notification System	On February 1, 1996, 6 gallons of drug waste were dumped on the side of the road. No leakage was reported. The release was immediately cleaned up by the Riverside County Health Agency.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
50 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	2826 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Emergency Response Action Notification System	Releases of 1 gallon of corrosive liquid and 3 gallons of nitric acid were discovered on April 18, 1996, when the Police Department was going through a locker looking for stolen property. The releases did not impact any groundwater or soil.	No	No
51 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	19248 Harvill Avenue Perris, California	Emergency Response Action Notification System	A caller reported a release of materials onto the ground from a gas pump due to equipment failure. A spill of 6 gallons of diesel fuel occurred on February 1, 2007. The spill was reported as impacting a waterway; remedial action was taken for cleaning up the spill.	No	No
52 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Avalon Elementary School Ramona Expressway/ Rider Street Perris, California	STATE Cal-Sites[3]	A site investigation of the school property was performed due to potential impacts to soils from agricultural use. As of November 14, 2002, the DTSC has approved the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment for this site and determined that the site requires “No Further Action.”	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
54 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Site for the Future Southeast High School Orange Avenue/Evans Road Perris, California	STATE Cal-Sites	A site investigation of the school property was performed due to potential impacts to soils from agricultural use. As of July 31, 2007, the DTSC has approved the Supplemental Site Investigation for this site and determined that the site requires “No Further Action.”	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
55 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mountain Shadows Middle School 9th Street/Reservoir Avenue Nuevo, California	STATE Cal-Sites	A site investigation of the school property was performed due to potential impacts to soils from agricultural use. As of March 19, 2001, the DTSC has approved the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment equivalent report for this site and determined that the site requires “No Further Action.”	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No

Table 3.13.A Hazardous Substances Releases within the Study Area

Figure 3.13.1 Map ID No.	Site Name and Address	Databases	Status	Within Project Footprint?	Potential Environmental Concern for the Project?
57 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Perris West End Middle School Placentia and Wilson Avenue Perris, California	STATE Cal-Sites	A Phase I assessment of the school property was performed due to potential impacts to soils from agricultural use. As of November 5, 2007, this site was still awaiting evaluation.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
60 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Stoneridge Middle School Pico Avenue/Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California 92582	STATE Cal-Sites	A site investigation of the school property was performed due to potential impacts to soils from agricultural use. As of August 8, 2004, the DTSC has approved the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment for this site and determined that the site requires "No Further Action."	Yes. Acquisition information is not known.[2]	No
61 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Val Verde Continuation High School Nevada Avenue and Morgan Street Perris, California 92571	STATE Cal-Sites	A site investigation of the school property was performed due to potential impacts to soils from agricultural use. As of May 23, 2002, the DTSC has approved the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment for this site and determined that the site requires "No Further Action."	Yes. Partially acquired under all Build Alternatives.	No
63 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Brine Facility, Lakeview Plant 19600 Sixth Street Lakeview, California 92567	Solid Waste Landfill Facilities	The site is classified as an active Category B solid waste landfill site.[4] The landfill site is not open for public use. The waste material at the site consists mainly of nonhazardous solid wastes including domestic sewage combined with industrial waste.	Yes. Partially acquired under all Build Alternatives.	No
64 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Composting Plant, Lakeview 32525 Lakeview Avenue East Lakeview, California	Solid Waste Landfill Facilities	The site is classified as an inactive Category C solid waste landfill site.[3] The landfill site is not open for public use. The waste material at the site is nonhazardous solid waste.	No	No
66 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	McAnally Enterprises, LLC 32710 Reservoir Avenue Lakeview, California 92567	Solid Waste Landfill Facilities	The site is a 91-acre active landfill site. Site activity was reported as a Composting Operation. Land use of the site includes rural, open space — nonirrigated agricultural. Permitted capacity with units was reported to be 51,465 tons per year. Accepted waste includes dead animals and manure.	Yes. Partially acquired under all Build Alternatives.	No
72 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Nuevo AM/PM[1] 280 Old Nuevo Road Perris, California	LUST	A LUST containing gasoline was discovered in 2008. The leak was reported to impact soil only. The case is open as of this date.	No	Yes
81 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Hy-Line International[1] 31111 Reservoir Avenue Lakeview, California 92550	LUST	A LUST containing gasoline was discovered on January 1, 1950. The leak from the UST impacted soil only. The case was closed as of September 25, 1997.	Yes. Partially acquired under all Build Alternatives.	Yes

Table 3.13.A Hazardous Substances Releases within the Study Area

Figure 3.13.1 Map ID No.	Site Name and Address	Databases	Status	Within Project Footprint?	Potential Environmental Concern for the Project?
117 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Nandina Liquor/Texaco[1] 1569 Nandina Avenue Perris, California	LUST	In December 1992, one 4,000-gallon UST was removed from the site. Elevated hydrocarbon levels were detected in the soil. One additional 600-gallon UST was removed from the site. Contamination was detected; total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) were reported in the soil. In September 1998, five additional USTs were removed from the site. Four of the tanks contained gasoline and diesel fuel. The fifth UST was for storage of used oil. Confirmation soil samples collected following removal of these USTs revealed that discharges of petroleum hydrocarbons had occurred to subsurface soils. Neither product piping nor dispenser islands were removed during UST closure activities. The UST excavations were backfilled with the excavated soils. In February 1999, six exploratory soil borings were drilled and sampled in the vicinity of the former five USTs. In October 1999, three groundwater wells, MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, were installed in the area of the former gasoline and diesel fuel USTs. The remaining product piping, former dispenser islands, and dispenser canopy were removed in May 2001. In May 2001, 10 additional exploratory borings were drilled and sampled. Contamination was detected at the northern end of the center dispenser island. Between October and November 2002, further assessment was conducted at the site. Five 2-inch-diameter groundwater monitoring wells were installed on the site. Significant soil contamination was not encountered with any of the five boreholes. In March 2004, three additional groundwater wells were installed. Significant soil contamination was not encountered within any of the three boreholes. A dual-phase extraction pilot test was conducted during an approximately 80-hour event from November 15 to November 19, 2004. A discharge permit was obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Santa Ana Region to discharge the treated groundwater to an underground trench. A second pilot test was completed May 10 to 12, 2006. On June 9, 2008, the groundwater pump and treat (GPT) and soil vapor extraction (SVE) systems were activated for preliminary testing purposes only. The systems were operated intermittently, and necessary adjustments were made over a period of approximately 6 weeks. On July 23, 2008, the GPT and SVE systems became fully operational. The GPT and SVE systems were in operation until October 1, 2008, when operations ceased due to lack of funds. The groundwater monitoring wells were sampled quarterly between October 2001 and September 2008, when sampling was discontinued due to lack of funds. Sampling was restarted on November 2009.	No	Yes
122 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Evans Transport[1] 1936 Indian Street Perris, California	LUST	Gasoline in a UST leaked into the soil circa 1950. The leak was stopped, and the case was closed in 1993.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No

Table 3.13.A Hazardous Substances Releases within the Study Area

Figure 3.13.1 Map ID No.	Site Name and Address	Databases	Status	Within Project Footprint?	Potential Environmental Concern for the Project?
123 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	San Jacinto Mobil[1] 2070 North Sanderson Avenue San Jacinto, California 92582	LUST	A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was conducted on September 20 and 21, 2007, for the sale of the property to the Riverside County Department of Transportation in order to widen the road. Eleven borings were geoprobed to 20 feet (ft). Groundwater was encountered at 13 ft below ground surface. Two grab samples were taken near the underground storage tanks and near the dispenser islands. Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) were detected in four borings. On January 25, 2008, one diesel and two gasoline tanks were removed. Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) was detected under four of the dispensers and piping at 2 ft and 4 ft at 6.5, 5.5, 8.6, and 7.2 parts per billion (ppb) and at 6 ft under the tank at 6.5 ppb. On July 31, 2008, seven boreholes were advanced using geoprobes. Soil samples were taken at 10, 13, and 15 ft. Groundwater samples were also taken during the soil sampling event. Later, three additional borings were advanced with no soil sampling; only groundwater samples were taken. The only chemical that exceeded the maximum contaminant level was naphthalene. Both Riverside County Health Agency (RCHA) and RWQCB required permanent wells to be installed. RWQCB agreed to two groundwater-sampling events before closure could be considered. Three wells were installed June 30, 2009, to 20 ft. Groundwater was encountered at 10 ft. The wells were screened from 5 to 20 ft. No TPHg, volatile organic compounds or oxygenates were detected in the soils. The wells were sampled July 13, 2009, and again on September 16, 2009. No TPHg, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), or oxygenates were detected in either sampling event. The case was closed on May 6, 2010.	Yes. Fully acquired under all Build Alternatives.	Yes
124 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	United States Army Camp Haan (former), Site Y[1] 22495 Van Buren Boulevard Riverside, California	LUST	A LUST site was discovered on December 1, 1992. The leak was reported to impact other groundwater (uses other than drinking water) and soil. The case is open as of this date.	No	Yes
178 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Site Y – Camp Haan North End Decker Road/ West of Interstate 215 (I-215) March ARB, California	Solid Waste Landfill Facilities	The site is owned by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration. The landfill site has been closed. The waste material at the site is construction/demolition, inert, mixed municipal.	No	No
182 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Unknown A Street and Nuevo Perris, California	Emergency Response Action Notification System	An illegal dumping was reported on February 4, 1991. Four gallons of waste oil were released, and the spill was immediately cleaned up by the County Health Department.	No	No
b[6] (page 1 of 6	Camp Haan Site Y (J09CA029) [1]	STATE Cal-Sites	This 640-acre site was reported to be a former firing range. Lead explosives (Unexploded Ordnance and Explosives of Concerns), copper, and compounds were	No	Yes

Table 3.13.A Hazardous Substances Releases within the Study Area

Figure 3.13.1 Map ID No.	Site Name and Address	Databases	Status	Within Project Footprint?	Potential Environmental Concern for the Project?
on Figure 3.13.1)			detected in the soil. Additional information was obtained online from the DTSC database. According to the available information, the DTSC has completed its review of the draft technical project planning document memorandum detailing the proposed site investigation strategies for munitions and Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) and Munitions Constituents in soil, surface water, and groundwater. DTSC recommended water and soil sampling after its review of the document.[4]		
c (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	I-215 at Nandina	Emergency Response Action Notification System	On April 6, 1992, 200 gallons of diesel fuel were spilled into a field while transferring the diesel from one tank to another. The spill was cleaned up with absorbent and was restricted to concrete pavement. No waterways were involved.	No	No
f (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Unknown (Truck) Ramona Expressway on-ramp to northbound I-215[2]	Emergency Response Action Notification System	During a truck accident on May 7, 1988, four 55-gallon drums were dumped. Cleanup was conducted by Caltrans. No further information is provided.	Yes. Not acquired under any Alternative.[2]	No
k (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Storage Tank 19750 Old Evans Perris, California	Emergency Response Action Notification System	On December 3, 2009, 25 to 30 gallons of 50% sodium hypochlorite spilled into secondary containment due to overfilling a storage tank during the receipt of delivery.	No	No
l (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Rider Street and Ramona Expressway	Emergency Response Action Notification System	On December 27, 1992, 30 gallons of abandoned waste oil were released; the release ran into a drainage that connected directly to the plant effluent system. There were 700 gallons of water detected that contained 660 pounds of monomethlyamine. The releases were cleaned up by the RCHA.	No	No

Source: *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment,* July 2011.

Note: The sites plotted on Figure 3.13.1 are based on available information provided in the FirstSearch Database Report in Appendix D of the Initial Site Assessment. Most of the sites on the figure were identified by address. However, several release sites that were plotted on Figure 3.13.1 are based on approximate intersection information because no address was available. Therefore, there is no way of identifying the exact location of the release for these sites.

1 These sites are listed pursuant to Government Code Section 6592.5

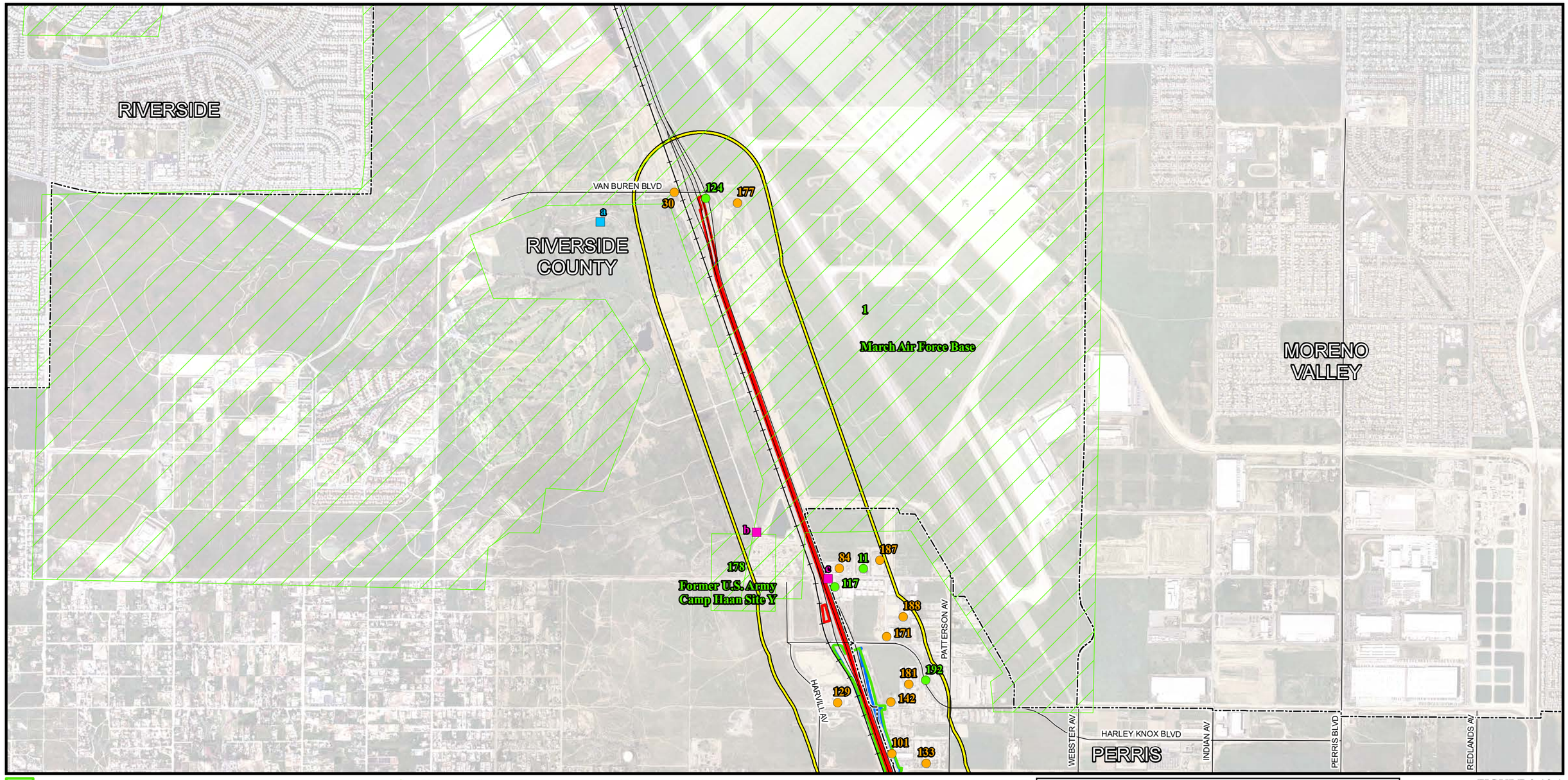
2 These sites are not going to be affected by full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and/or temporary construction easements (TCEs).

3 The California DTSC has developed an electronic database system called Envirostor with information about sites that are known to be contaminated with hazardous substances, as well as information on uncharacterized properties where further studies may reveal problems. The Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database (SMBRPD), formerly known as CalSites, is used primarily by the DTSC staff as an informational tool to evaluate and track activities at properties that may have been affected by the release of hazardous substances.

4 Based on the limited available address and information, it cannot be determined whether or not this site will be affected by full acquisition, partial acquisition, and/or TCEs.

5 Any facility having a physical, chemical, or biological waste treatment system (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class II or III disposal site, or facilities without treatment systems that are complex, such as a marina.

6 Sites with letters instead of numbers are non-geocoded; missing or inaccurate information has been provided by the reporting agency or insufficient information prevents the proper placement of a site on a given map.



Alternative 4 Modified
Alternative 5 Modified
Alternative 9 Modified
Alternatives 4, 5, and 9 Modified and San Jacinto Design Variation

Hazardous Release Site
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
Hazardous Release Site
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site

Non-geocoded Sites
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
Hazardous Release Site

Hazardous Waste/ Materials Study Area
City Boundary
Existing Roads
Planned Roads
Railroad

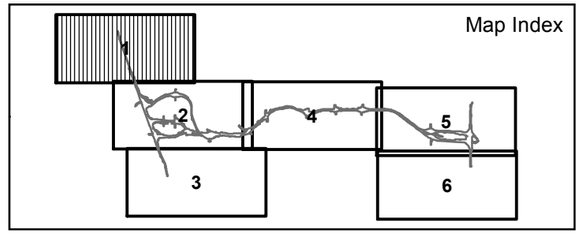


FIGURE 3.13.1
Page 1 of 6

* SWL sites are plotted on the FirstSearch database as 2-acre polygons. In some instances, the location of the SWL site may not have been properly reported by the responsible agency.

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SOURCE: Eagle Aerial (03/2009, 03/2010); TBM (2008); Jacobs (02/2011); Track Info Svcs (2011)

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Hazardous Waste/Materials Sites

08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3
EA 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)

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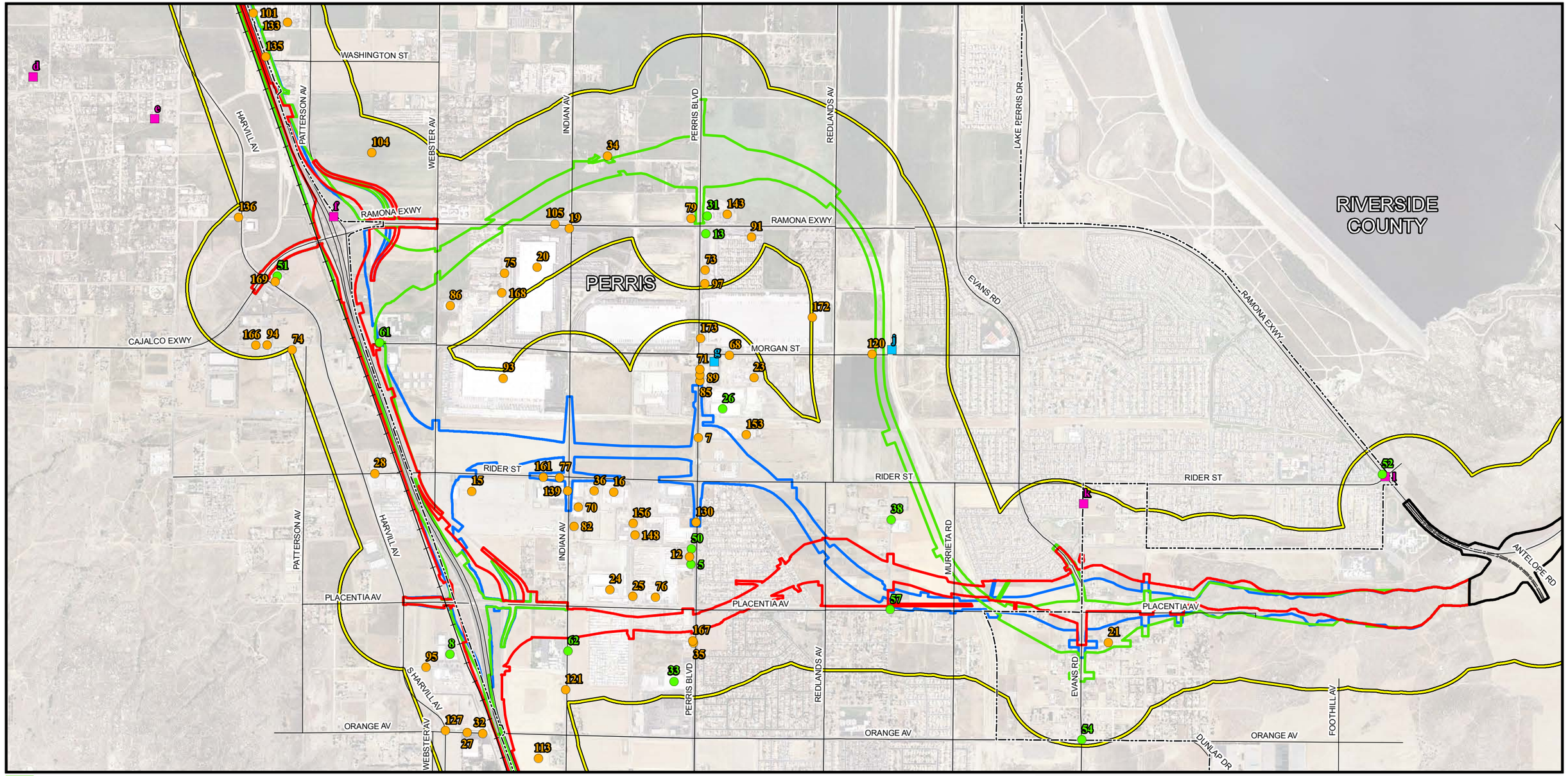

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Alternative 5 Modified
Alternative 9 Modified
Alternatives 4, 5, and 9 Modified and San Jacinto Design Variation

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Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
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Non-geocoded Sites
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Hazardous Release Site

Hazardous Waste/ Materials Study Area
City Boundary
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Planned Roads
Railroad

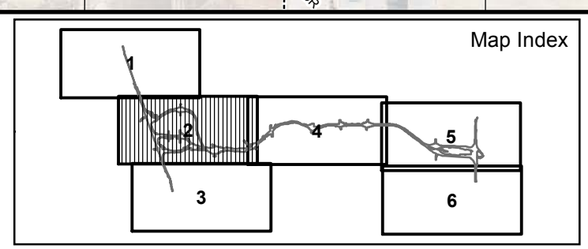

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FIGURE 3.13.1
Page 2 of 6

Hazardous Waste/Materials Sites

08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3
EA 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)

MID COUNTY PARKWAY
CETAP
SAN JACINTO—PERRIS

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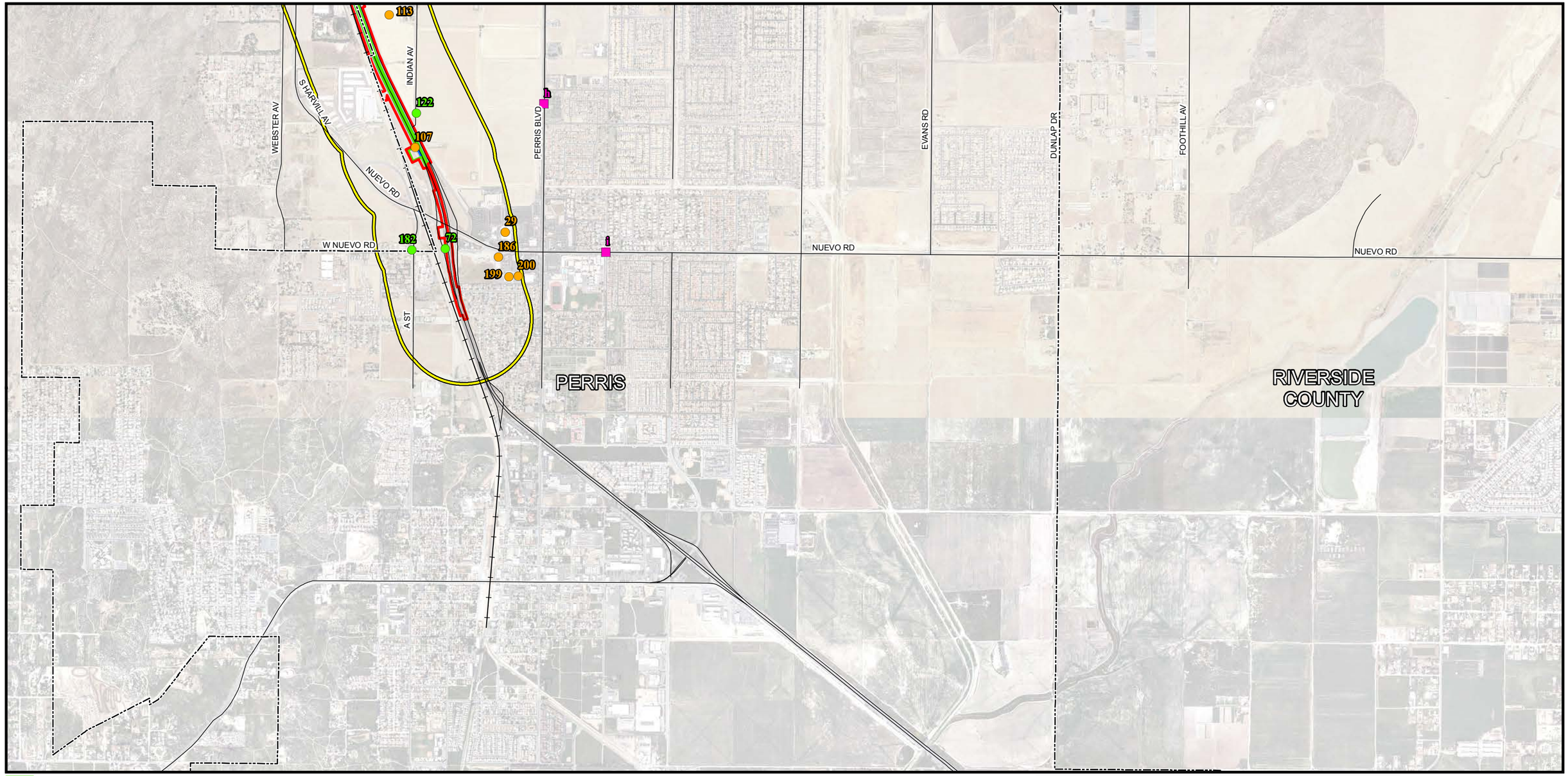

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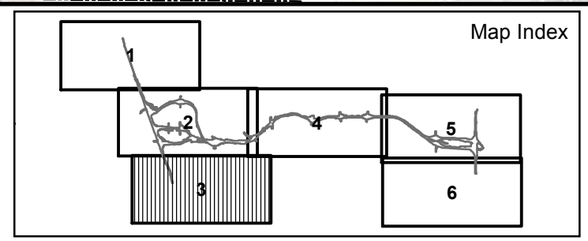

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Page 3 of 6

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0 1000 2000 FEET

Hazardous Waste/Materials Sites

08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3
EA 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)

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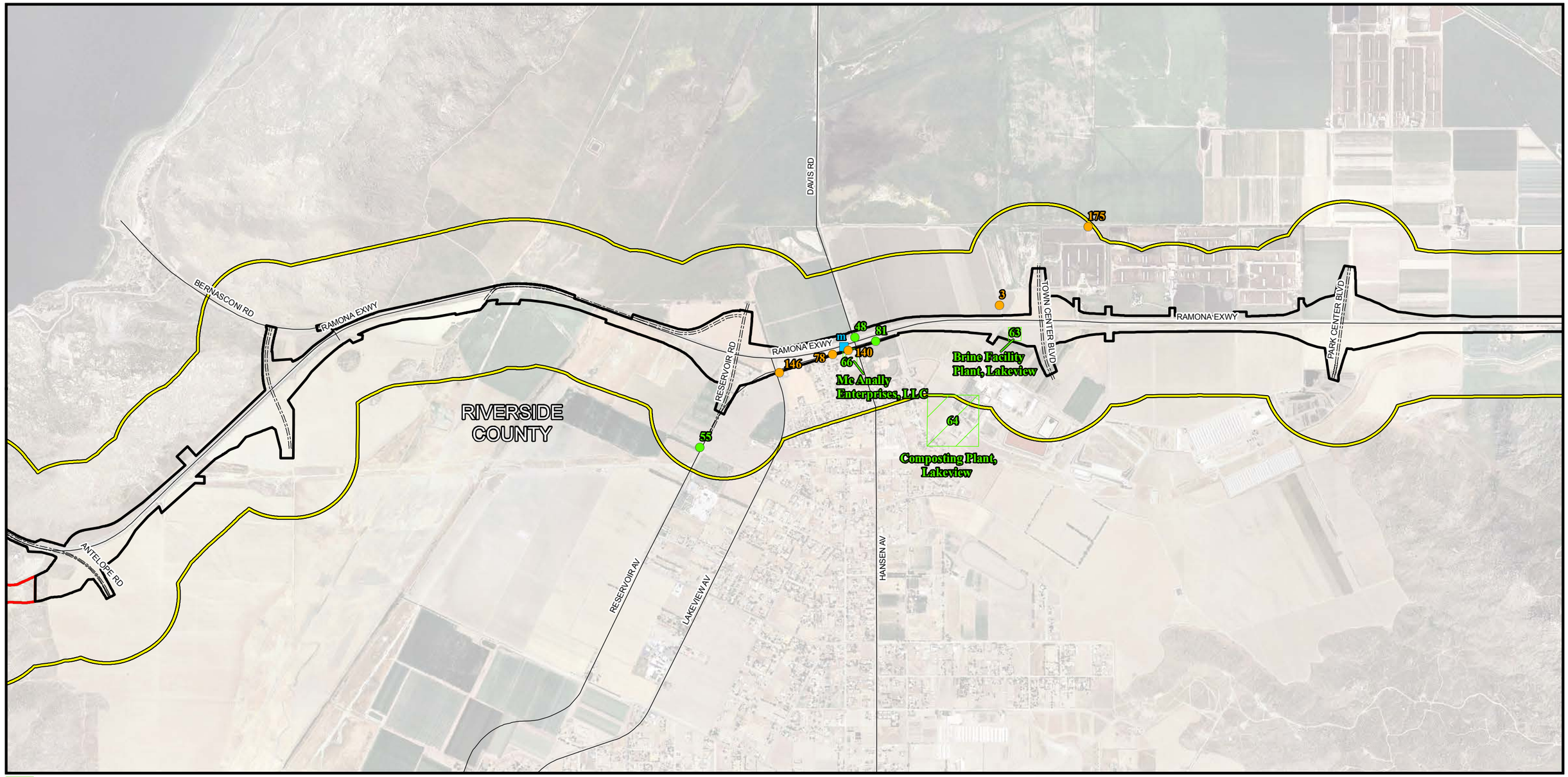

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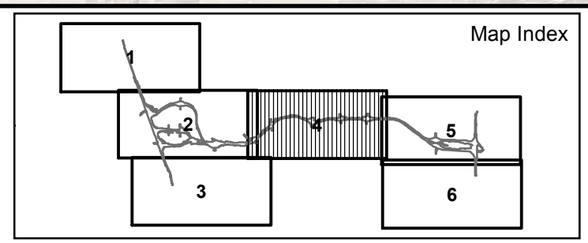
Planned Roads
Railroad



* SWL sites are plotted on the FirstSearch database as 2-acre polygons. In some instances, the location of the SWL site may not have been properly reported by the responsible agency.

** The sites plotted on the Figure are based on available information provided in the FirstSearch Database Report. Most of the sites on the Figure were identified by address. However, several release sites that were plotted on the Figure are based on approximate intersection information because no address was available. Therefore, there is no way of identifying the exact location of the release for these sites.

SOURCE: Eagle Aerial (03/2009, 03/2010); TBM (2008); Jacobs (02/2011); Track Info Svcs (2011)

0 1000 2000 FEET

FIGURE 3.13.1
Page 4 of 6

Hazardous Waste/Materials Sites

08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3
EA 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)

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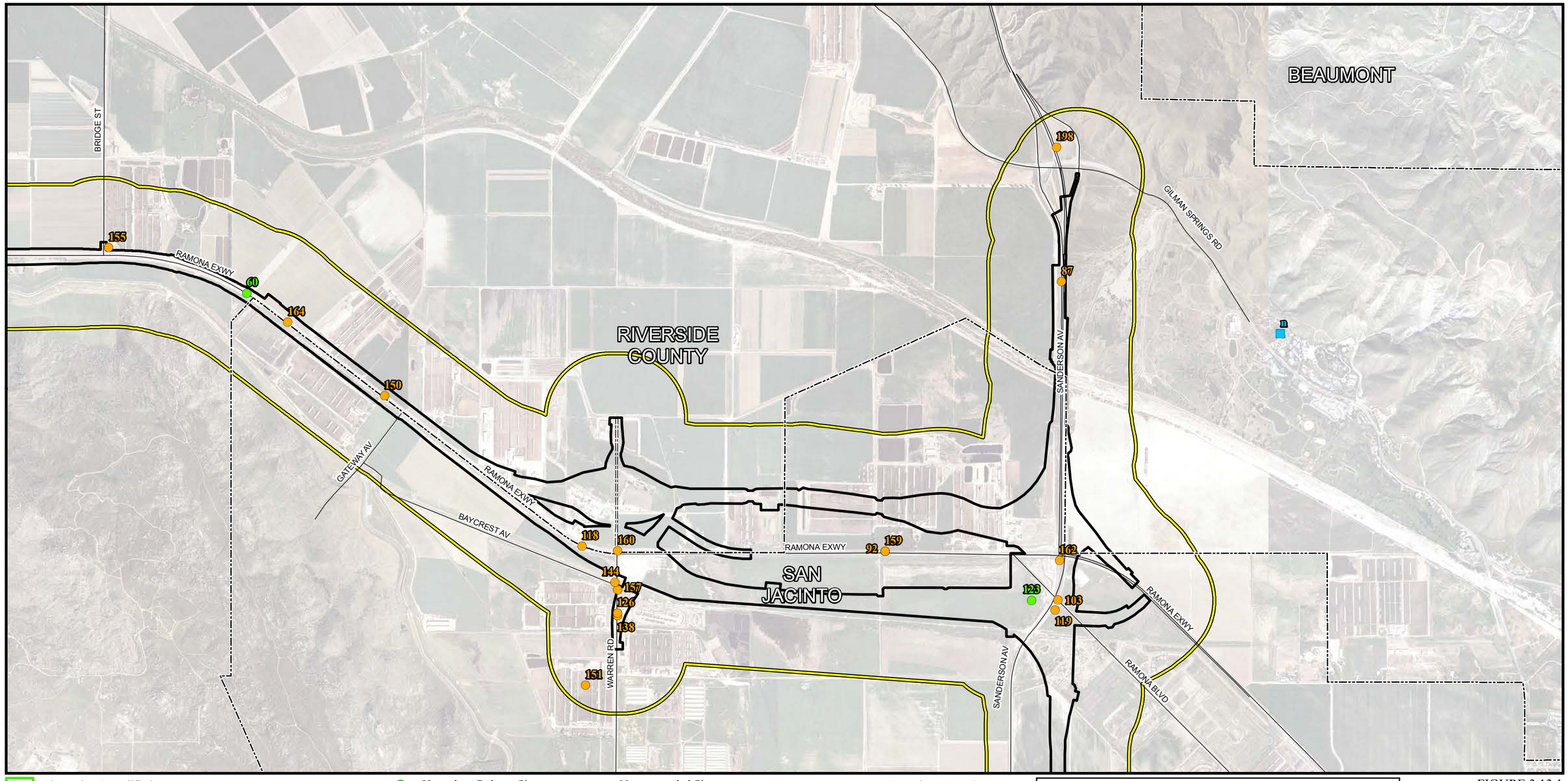

Alternative 4 Modified
Alternative 5 Modified
Alternative 9 Modified
Alternatives 4, 5, and 9 Modified and San Jacinto Design Variation

Hazardous Release Site
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
Hazardous Release Site
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site

Non-geocoded Sites
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
Hazardous Release Site

Hazardous Waste/ Materials Study Area
City Boundary
Existing Roads
Planned Roads
Railroad

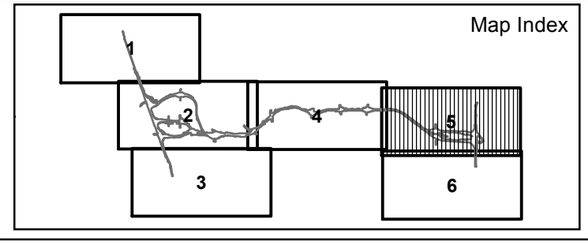

FIGURE 3.13.1
Page 5 of 6

* SWL sites are plotted on the FirstSearch database as 2-acre polygons. In some instances, the location of the SWL site may not have been properly reported by the responsible agency.
** The sites plotted on the Figure are based on available information provided in the FirstSearch Database Report. Most of the sites on the Figure were identified by address. However, several release sites that were plotted on the Figure are based on approximate intersection information because no address was available. Therefore, there is no way of identifying the exact location of the release for these sites.

SOURCE: Eagle Aerial (03/2009, 03/2010); TBM (2008); Jacobs (02/2011); Track Info Svcs (2011)

0 1000 2000 FEET

Hazardous Waste/Materials Sites

08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3
EA 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)

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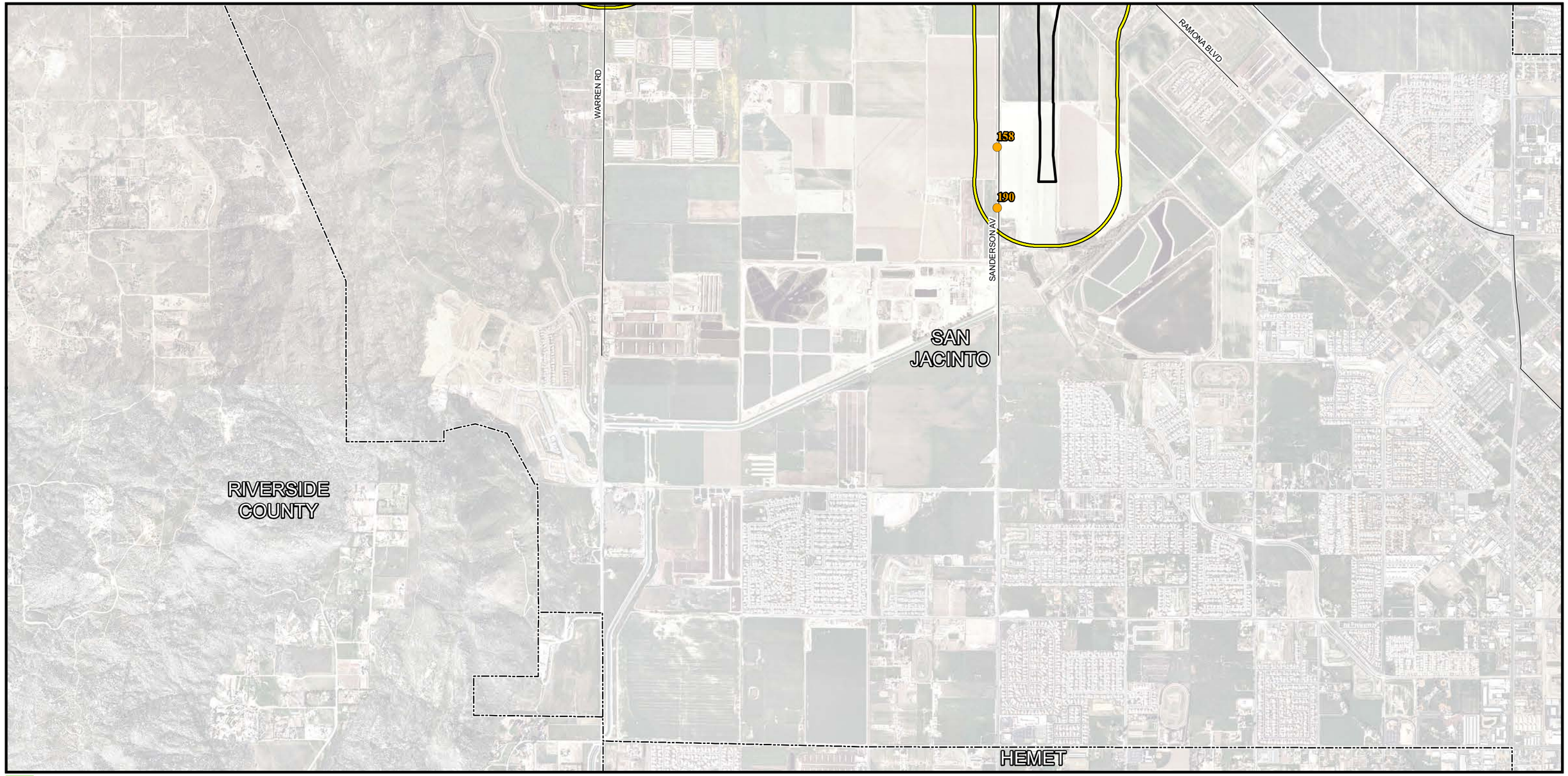


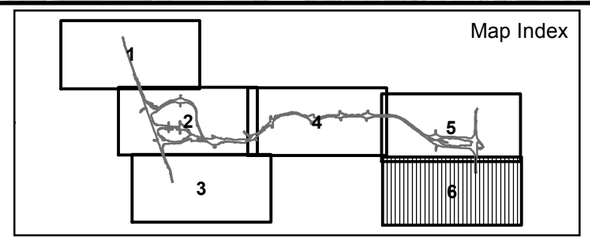
Alternative 4 Modified
Alternative 5 Modified
Alternative 9 Modified
Alternatives 4, 5, and 9 Modified and San Jacinto Design Variation

Hazardous Release Site
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
Hazardous Release Site
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site

Non-geocoded Sites
Use Site/Storage Site/Generator Site
Hazardous Release Site

Hazardous Waste/ Materials Study Area
City Boundary
Existing Roads
Planned Roads
Railroad

Map Index



* SWL sites are plotted on the FirstSearch database as 2-acre polygons. In some instances, the location of the SWL site may not have been properly reported by the responsible agency.

** The sites plotted on the Figure are based on available information provided in the FirstSearch Database Report. Most of the sites on the Figure were identified by address. However, several release sites that were plotted on the Figure are based on approximate intersection information because no address was available. Therefore, there is no way of identifying the exact location of the release for these sites.

SOURCE: Eagle Aerial (03/2009, 03/2010); TBM (2008); Jacobs (02/2011); Track Info Svcs (2011)

0 1000 2000 FEET

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FIGURE 3.13.1
Page 6 of 6

Hazardous Waste/Materials Sites

08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3
EA 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)

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Jacinto Mobil (Map ID No. 123) are closed; however, they are potential environmental concerns because these properties would be acquired as part of the project.

Hazardous use, storage, and generator sites within the study area that are not recorded as having a release are described in Table 3.13.B. All sites in the study area and listed in Tables 3.13.A and 3.13.B are shown on Figure 3.13.1.

During the site survey, no evidence of spills, accidental releases, or illegal dumping of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes were observed. Land uses commonly affiliated with hazardous releases were observed throughout the project footprint and buffer area and include gasoline service stations, aboveground storage tanks, abandoned and active industrial uses, Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway facilities, pole-mounted transformers, and scrap yards.

Based on the Initial Site Assessment, the following are expected to be encountered within the study area:

Aerially Deposited Lead: Aerially deposited lead (ADL) is a byproduct of internal combustion engines burning lead-containing fuels. ADL was deposited on the sides of roads and highways by passing cars during the decades of use of leaded fuel, and is often found in the soil adjacent to highways and roads. Although leaded gasoline has not been used in the United States since January 1996, elevated concentrations of ADL may be present along existing roadways throughout the MCP study area based on past use of leaded gasoline.

Asbestos: The use of asbestos in many building products was banned by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by the late 1970s; however, many asbestos-containing product categories not previously banned (prior to 1989) may still be in use today. Asbestos-containing material represents a concern when it is subject to damage that results in the release of fibers. Asbestos may be found in building materials, such as rails, bearing pads, support piers, expansion joint material in bridges, asphalt, and concrete within the MCP study area. Structures constructed prior to 1981 are presumed to have asbestos-containing materials in the building materials.

Lead-based Paint: Structures constructed prior to 1978 are presumed to have lead-based paint. In addition, yellow paints made prior to 1995 may exceed hazardous waste criteria under Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR), and require disposal to a Class I disposal site.

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
3 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Access Business Group LLC (Nutrilite) 19600 6th Street Nuevo, California	Yes
3 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Brine Fac, Nutrilite 19600 6th Street Nuevo, California	Yes
5 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Cal-Ex Corp DBA Sunnyedge Disposal Company 2750 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
5 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Sunnyedge Disposal 2750 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
7 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Coachman Industries 3100-A Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
8 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Cla-Val Company 24100 Water Street Perris, California	Yes
8 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Craftech Metal Forming, Inc. 24100 Water Street Perris, California	Yes
11 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Empire Tractor Company, Inc. 1480 Nandina Avenue Perris, California	Yes
12 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Extrusions Unlimited, Inc. 2770 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
13 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Exxon Mobil Oil Corporation 3995 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
13 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mobil Station 18-Bln 3995 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
15 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Arrowhead-Ritchie Brothers Refurbishing Shop 765 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
15 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	G and G Industrial Painting 765 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
16 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Vortex Whirlpool Systems 275 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
16 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Home Systems, Inc. 275 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
19 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Lowe's California Rdc 966 3984 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
20 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Lowes Companies, Inc. 233 Ramona Expressway Perris, California	Yes
21 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mead's Trucking 26605 Toliver Road Perris, California	Yes
23 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Modtech Holdings, Inc. 195 East Morgan Street Perris, California	Yes
23 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Silver Creek Industries, Inc. 195 East Morgan Street Perris, California	Yes
24 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Modtech, Inc. 2830 Barrett Avenue Perris, California	Yes
26 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	National RV, Inc. 3411 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
27 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Atkinson Brick Company 24100 Orange Avenue Perris, California	Yes
27 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	New Davidson Brick Company, Inc. 24100 Orange Avenue Perris, California	Yes
28 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	P W Eagle, Inc. DBA P W Pipe 23711 Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
29 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mendyk Chiropractic, Inc. 1688 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
29 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Food 4 Less 315 1688 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
29 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Deanza OB/GYN Medical Group 1688 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
29 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Rite Aid 5729 1688 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
30 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Riverside National Cemetery 22495 Van Buren Boulevard Riverside, California	Yes
31 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Tesoro Refining and Marketing/ Perris 4039 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
31 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Shell Oil Products 4039 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
31 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Texaco Service Station 4039 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
32 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	The Salvation Army 24201 Orange Avenue Perris, California	Yes
33 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Spectrum Cleaners 2560 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
33 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Wal-Mart Store 1747 2560 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
33 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Gentle Dental Perris 2560 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
34 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Well 56 303 Perry Street Perris, California	Yes
35 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Well 57 2730 Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
36 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Recat, Inc. 325 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
36 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Western Lighting Standards 325 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
51 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Joe S Circle K and 76 19248 Harvill Avenue Perris, California	Yes
52 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Avalon Elementary School Ramona Expressway/Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
54 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Future Southeast High School Orange Avenue/Evans Road Perris, California	Yes
55 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mountain Shadows Middle School 9th Street/Reservoir Avenue Nuevo, California	Yes
60 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Stoneridge Middle School Pico Avenue/Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
68 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mario's Garage 45 E Morgan Street Perris, California	Yes
68 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	A-G Sod Farms, Inc. 45 E Morgan Street Perris, California	Yes
70 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	AAA TOOL and DIE 3111 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes
71 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Amigos Auto Repair 3553 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
72 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Arco AM/PM 280 Old Nuevo Road Perris, California	Yes
73 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Ortega S Wheels, Tires, and Auto 3865 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
73 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Best for Less Tires 3865 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
74 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	California Truss Company 23665 Cajalco Road Perris, California	Yes
75 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Clearwater Pipeline, Inc. 3838 Brennan Avenue Perris, California	Yes
76 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Coreslab Structures (L.A.), Inc. 150 West Placentia Avenue Perris, California	Yes
77 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Perris Valley Printing Company 425 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
77 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Dr. Transmission 425 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
77 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Garcia's Garage 425 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
78 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	East West Truck and Equipment Repair 31071 Reservoir Avenue Nuevo, California	Yes
79 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Express AM/PM 4040 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
81 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Hy-Line International 31111 Reservoir Avenue Lakeview, California	Yes
82 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	J and J Tape and Label, Inc. 3061 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes
84 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	J R Pipeline Company, Inc. 1530 Nandina Avenue Perris, California	Yes
85 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Lakeside Transmissions 3515 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
86 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Leonard S Carpet Service, Inc. 3701 Webster Avenue Perris, California	Yes
87 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mobil 2070 North Sanderson Avenue San Jacinto, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
89 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Painted Rhino F/X 3519 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
91 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Ramona Auto Repair 145 Ramona Expressway Perris, California	Yes
91 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Swedish Speed 145 Ramona Expressway Perris, California	Yes
92 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Ramona Farms 2451 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
93 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Ross Stores, Inc. 3404 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes
94 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Southland Gunite, Inc. 23330 Cajalco Road Perris, California	Yes
95 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Star Milling Company 24067 Water Street Perris, California	Yes
97 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	West Coast Yamaha, Inc. 3845 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
101 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	4715 Wade Avenue Perris, California	Yes
103 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Arco 5543 (Psi 5257) 833 North Ramona Boulevard San Jacinto, California	Yes
104 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	C and C Farms 4697 Nevada Avenue Perris, California	Yes
105 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Campers Resorts of America 375 Ramona Expressway Perris, California	Yes
107 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Dick G Evans Transportation 21580 Indian Perris, California	Yes
113 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	John Coudures Company 2364 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes
118 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Rancho Casa Loma 35750 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
119 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Residence 861 Ramona Boulevard San Jacinto, California	Yes
120 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Val Verde School District Office 975 Morgan Perris, California	Yes
121 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Val Verde Unified School District 2656 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
126 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Asphalt and Concrete Recycling, Inc. 1871 Warren Road Nuevo, California	Yes
127 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Atkinson Brick Company 24100 Orange Avenue Perris, California	Yes
129 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Cass Construction 23120 West Oleander Avenue Perris, California	Yes
130 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	CMH Manufacturing West, Inc. 3100 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
133 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Fredlov, Inc. 1278 West Nance Street Perris, California	Yes
135 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Garcia Juarez Construction 4517 Wade Avenue Perris, California	Yes
136 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Gold Coast Gunite For Pools, Inc. 23094 Martin Street Perris, California	Yes
138 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Hein Hettinga Dairy 1861 North Warren Road Nuevo, California	Yes
139 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Hughes Supply Water and Sewer HDHG 3155 Indian Avenue Perris, California	Yes
140 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Hy-Line North America, LLC 31111 Reservoir Avenue Nuevo, California	Yes
142 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Jeff Carpenter, Inc. 1380 W Oleander Avenue Perris, California	Yes
143 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Jiffy Lube 3294 118 Ramona Expressway Perris, California	Yes
144 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	John and Margie Oostdam Dairy 1970 North Warren Road San Jacinto, California	Yes
146 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Lakeview Valero/Devine Petro, Inc. 19560 Lakeview Avenue Nuevo, California	Yes
148 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	MD Mfg. Company, Inc. 130 West Walnut Avenue Perris, California	Yes
150 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mira Vista Dairy 35500 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
151 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Oostdam Dairy 1710 North Warren Road Nuevo, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
153 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Osborn Wire and Die 186 Commerce Drive Perris, California	Yes
155 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Pastime Lakes Dairy 34450 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
156 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Perris Elite Collision Center, LLC 3020 Barrett Avenue Perris, California	Yes
157 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Pokrajac Corp. 1953 North Warren Road San Jacinto, California	Yes
158 (page 6 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Quality Turf, Inc. 870 North Sanderson San Jacinto, California	Yes
159 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Ramona S Farm 2451 Ramona Express San Jacinto, California	Yes
160 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Rancho Casa Loma 35750 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
160 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Triple B Farms 35750 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
161 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Road Machinery 475 West Rider Street Perris, California	Yes
162 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Sanderson Mobil 2070 North Sanderson Avenue San Jacinto, California	Yes
164 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Sid Sybrandy Dairy 34860 Ramona Expressway San Jacinto, California	Yes
166 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Southland Gunite, Inc. 23330 Old Cajalco Road Perris, California	Yes
167 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Sr. Bray Corp., DBA Power Plus 2750 Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
168 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Starcrest Products California, Inc. 3660 Brennan Avenue Perris, California	Yes
169 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Universal Specialty Vehicles, Inc. 19052 Harvill Avenue Perris, California	Yes
171 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Western Metal Spinning and Mfg. Corp. 5055 Western Way Perris, California	Yes
172 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Whirlpool 3722 Redlands Boulevard Perris, California	Yes

Table 3.13.B Hazardous Materials and Waste Use, Storage, and Generators within the Study Area

Figure 3.1 Map ID	Site Name and Address	Within Project Footprint?
173 (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Whirlpool Distribution Center 3691 North Perris Boulevard Perris, California	Yes
175 (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Motte and Sons 33491 Marvin Road Lakeview, California	Yes
177 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	General Old Golf Course 4106 Village West Drive Riverside, California	Yes
181 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Aurora Modular Industries, Inc. 1320 West Oleander Avenue Perris, California	Yes
186 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Kragen Auto Parts 1046 119 West Nuevo Road Perris, California	Yes
187 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Emery Materials Inc 1420 Nandina Avenue Perris, California	Yes
188 (page 1 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Goldstar Asphalt Products 1354 Jet Way Perris, California	Yes
190 (page 6 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Hemet San Jacinto Regional Water Resources 770 North Sanderson Avenue San Jacinto, California	Yes
198 (page 5 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Mobil 2070 North Sanderson Avenue San Jacinto, California	Yes
199 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Payless 4134 101 West Nuevo Road Perris, California	Yes
200 (page 3 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	Perris Valley Cleaners 75 West Nuevo Road Perris, California	Yes
g (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	A-G Sod Farms, Inc. 45 East Morgan Street Perris, California	Yes
j (page 2 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	National RV, Inc. 100 West Sinclair Perris, California	Yes
m (page 4 of 6 on Figure 3.13.1)	32710 Reservoir Avenue	Yes

Source: *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment,* July 2011.

Note 1: The sites plotted on Figure 3.13.1 are based on available information provided in the FirstSearch Database Report in Appendix D of the Initial Site Assessment. Most of the sites on the figure were identified by address. However, several release sites that were plotted on the figure are based on approximate intersection information because no address was available. Therefore, there is no way of identifying the exact location for these sites.

Note 2: Some sites are plotted as polygons. In some instances, the locations of these sites may not have been properly reported by the responsible agency. Therefore, additional file reviews for the facility must be performed to verify the exact locations and extents of these sites.

Note 3: Sites with letters instead of numbers are non-geocoded; missing or inaccurate information has been provided by the reporting agency or insufficient information prevents the proper placement of a site on a given map.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are known hazardous materials that are found in coolants or lubricating oils used in some electrical transformers, light ballasts, electrical panels, or other similar equipment prior to 1976. Pole- and pad-mounted electrical transformers, which were observed within the MCP study area, may contain PCBs. In addition, structures constructed prior to 1976 are presumed to have PCBs in light ballasts and electrical equipment.

Pesticides: The proposed right of way for all alternatives includes farmland still under production. It is likely that pesticides exist in the soil in these areas and in former agricultural areas that have not been previously disturbed by grading. In addition, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) was a common pesticide used on orchards and crops from the 1940s to 1970. A persistent pesticide, DDT and its breakdown products have been detected in soils throughout the state 13 years after its last use.

Contaminated Groundwater: Five sites in the study area have affected area groundwater and are currently in various stages of remediation. Historically, groundwater in the vicinity has been encountered between approximately 18 and 41 feet (ft) below ground surface. During borings conducted as part of the geotechnical studies of the MCP project, groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 21 to 48 ft below ground surface.

Gasoline Stations: Due to the nature of their operations, gasoline stations are environmental concerns even if no past leaking tanks have been recorded or if they have been remediated. Several gasoline stations are within the project footprint.

Hazardous Waste Generators and Handlers: Multiple industrial and automotive uses are located within or immediately adjacent to the project footprint as shown in Table 3.13.B and on Figure 3.13.1. While these facilities are not reported in violation of hazardous waste regulations, hazardous wastes and materials are routinely present at these facilities; therefore, there is a potential for a future release.

Railroads: Although no cases of accidental spills associated with the BNSF railroad tracks in the study area were revealed in the records search, soils along the railroad tracks within the project footprint should be assumed to be impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons and metals.

3.13.3 Environmental Consequences

3.13.3.1 Permanent Impacts

Build Alternatives

Implementation of any of the MCP Build Alternatives (Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, or 9 Modified) would include operation of a new roadway. The MCP Build Alternatives could result in hazardous materials spills as a result of traffic accidents on the MCP facility. In addition, vehicles traveling on the MCP facility may transport hazardous substances that could spill and impact the roadway and adjacent properties. However, transport of hazardous materials is subject to strict regulations. In addition, Caltrans, the California Highway Patrol, and local police and fire departments are trained in emergency response procedures for safely responding to accidental spills of hazardous substances on public roads, which further reduces impacts. In addition, the MCP project would be designed to current safety standards, which would reduce the possibility of accidents compared to older roadways that are not designed to current standards. Therefore, impacts related to potential spills on the MCP facility would not be adverse.

As seen in Table 3.13.C, the number of hazardous waste/materials sites in the vicinity of the MCP Build Alternatives is similar for each alternative, although the San Jacinto North Design Variation (SJN DV) has fewer sites than the base case for all the Build Alternatives because part of it crosses an undeveloped area. Therefore, each of the MCP Build Alternatives has a similar potential to be affected by existing hazardous waste/materials sites. However, property owners that use, store, and/or generate hazardous waste/materials are responsible for complying with local, state, and federal regulations with respect to these substances and are also responsible for any cleanup required after a release. A new transportation facility such as the MCP project, would not affect the operation of the hazardous waste/materials sites in the vicinity or increase the potential for a hazardous substance release at these sites. Therefore, potential impacts related to hazardous waste/materials sites in the vicinity of the MCP Build Alternatives, once the project is constructed, would not be considered adverse.

Routine maintenance activities along the MCP facility would involve the use of hazardous materials such as solvents, paints, vehicle fuels, and pesticides. These activities would be required to follow manufacturers' instructions and handled/ disposed of in compliance with existing federal, state, and local regulations so that the handling of these materials during maintenance activities would not result in a release into the environment.

Table 3.13.C Number of Hazardous Materials and Waste Release, Use, Storage, and Generators within 0.25 Mile of Each Alternative Alignment

Alternative	Inside Right of Way	Distance from Edge of Right of Way			
		>0 ft to 100 ft	>100 ft to 1/8 mi (660 ft)	1/8 mi to 1/4 mi (1,320 ft)	Total
Alternative 4 Modified SJN DV	21	10	27	41	99
Alternative 4 Modified	27	10	25	41	103
Alternative 5 Modified SJN DV	24	9	32	41	106
Alternative 5 Modified	30	9	30	41	110
Alternative 9 Modified SJN DV	17	9	26	39	91
Alternative 9 Modified	23	9	24	39	95

Source: *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment,* July 2011.
Note: The SJRB DV is the same under Alternatives 4 Modified, 5 Modified, and 9 Modified. Alternative 9 Modified with the SJRB DV has been identified as the preferred alternative for the MCP project.
ft = feet
mi = mile
SJN DV = San Jacinto North Design Variation
SJRB DV = San Jacinto River Bridge Design Variation

The data presented in Table 3.13.C for Alternative 9 Modified are the applicable data for the preferred alternative (Alternative 9 Modified with the SJRB DV).

The MCP project right of way is within 0.25 mi of six existing schools. However, the MCP project is a transportation facility, and its use would not involve the production of hazardous emissions or the handling of acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. As discussed above, transport of hazardous materials is subject to strict regulations.

As discussed in Section 3.1, Land Use, the MCP project is within 2 mi of March Air Reserve Base and the Perris Valley Airport and Parachuting Center. The west part of the MCP project, from Interstate 215 (I-215) to approximately Antelope Road, is within the March Air Reserve Base Influence Area. As required by the *Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study for March Air Reserve Base*, objects taller than 35 ft are subject to airspace review for Zones B1 and B2, and objects taller than 70 ft are subject to airspace review in Zones C1, C2, D, and E. The proposed interchanges within Influence Zones B1 and B2 (Perris Boulevard interchange for Alternatives 4 Modified and 5 Modified, and the Redlands interchange for Alternative 9 Modified) are also under 35 ft in height. However, the MCP/I-215 interchange in the city of Perris will be between 75 ft and 100 ft high and is within Zone C2 for all the MCP Build Alternatives. Therefore, that interchange would be subject to airspace review during final design to ensure the MCP project does not introduce new hazards to the operation of the March Joint Powers Authority Airport.

No Build Alternatives

Under the MCP No Build Alternatives, the permanent impacts discussed above would not occur as a result of the MCP project; however, the hazardous material sites identified in the study area would be of concern for other projects in the area such as the I-215 widening, State Route 79 (SR-79) realignment project, and the General Plan roadway projects**.** Standard emergency response procedures implemented by the appropriate agencies would be the same for the MCP No Build Alternatives as for the MCP Build Alternatives. It is expected that other projects in the study area would be designed to current safety standards, which would reduce the possibility of accidents compared to older roadways that are not designed to current standards.

3.13.3.2 Temporary Impacts

Build Alternatives

Based on the findings of the records search and the site survey, hazardous materials may be encountered during excavation and construction activities for all MCP Build Alternatives. Multiple industrial and automotive uses are located within the proposed right of way of all the MCP Build Alternatives and would be acquired completely or partially as part of the MCP project. Because these sites are hazardous waste generators and/or handlers, hazardous wastes and materials are routinely present at these facilities and would be removed prior to acquisition of these parcels for the MCP project. Contact with hazardous materials during construction would be minimized through preconstruction site investigation and sampling of suspect hazardous materials. Soils exceeding state criteria for hazardous waste are required to be disposed of at the appropriate Class I or II facility. The nearest Class I facilities are the Chemical Waste Management, Inc., Kettleman Hills facility in Kings County and the Safety-Kleen facility in Buttonwillow in Kern County.

Each of the MCP Build Alternatives has a similar potential to be affected by existing hazardous waste/materials generators or handling sites, because the number of these sites within the right of way and vicinity of each MCP Build Alternative is similar. Several existing gasoline stations are located within the proposed right of way and would be acquired as part of the MCP project. Because these are operating service stations, future releases could occur that could impact the project during construction. In addition, as shown in Table 3.13.A, recorded hazardous releases may have impacted groundwater below the MCP Build Alternatives, and hazardous release sites that would be acquired may contain hazardous waste/materials in on-site soils, which would impact construction activities. These sites cannot be easily avoided because they influence a broader area that affects all the MCP Build Alternatives. Therefore,

these sites are a concern for all of the MCP Build Alternatives as part of standard Caltrans protocol, as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Site investigations would be performed on all hazardous materials sites within the right of way to determine whether hazardous waste/materials are present on site and approved investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures for contaminated sites would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-1.

Elevated concentrations of ADL may be present along existing roadways that would be modified by the MCP project. During grading activities, there is the possibility of hazardous concentrations of ADL being released into the environment and affecting construction workers and other persons near the area of the release. Consistent with Caltrans protocol, as well as local, state, and federal regulations, investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures for lead in soil would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-2.

Hazardous waste/materials have the potential to be present in building materials, utilities, and paint. Structures and asphalt/concrete paving materials that would be removed or modified as part of the MCP project may contain asbestos-containing materials, PCBs, mercury or lead-based paint, and/or other hazardous materials which could be released into the environment if not properly handled, removed, and disposed of. In addition, transformers that would be removed or relocated during construction of the MCP project should be considered PCB-containing unless labeled or tested otherwise. Leaking transformers that impact adjacent soils would be a concern during project construction because they could affect construction workers and the environment. Yellow traffic stripe and pavement-marking materials (paint, thermoplastic, permanent tape, and temporary tape) that would be removed as part of the project may contain elevated concentrations of metals such as lead. Removal of these materials during project construction could affect construction workers and the surrounding environment.

Demolition of structures containing asbestos-containing materials requires notification to the South Coast Air Quality Management District as indicated in Section 7-1.01F, Air Pollution Control, and Section 7-1.04, Permits and Licenses of the Standard Specifications. Consistent with Caltrans protocol, as well as local, state, and federal regulations, investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures for hazardous building materials would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measures HW-3, HW-4, HW-5, and HW-6.

March Air Reserve Base and past LUSTs in the MCP study area have contaminated groundwater. Dewatering of contaminated groundwater during construction of the MCP could impair adjacent surface waters. Consistent with Caltrans protocol as well as local, state, and federal regulations, investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures for dewatering would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measures HW-7 and WQ-2.

Soils along the BNSF railway tracks within the proposed right of way are assumed to be impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons and metals. During grading or excavation within the BNSF right of way, hazardous concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons and metal could be released into the environment and affect construction workers. Consistent with Caltrans protocol as well as local, state, and federal regulations, investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures with respect to railroad soil contaminants would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-8.

Vacant, undisturbed (ungraded) parcels or parcels with current use or evidence of past use for agricultural purposes may contain elevated concentrations of pesticides. Excavation of pesticide-impacted soil could affect construction workers and the surrounding environment. Consistent with Caltrans protocol, as well as local, state, and federal regulations, investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures with respect to pesticides would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-9.

Previously unknown contaminants could be encountered at the commercial and industrial properties to be acquired as part of the MCP project due to poor housekeeping, improperly stored chemicals, or past spills. If not handled properly, these contaminants could affect construction workers and the surrounding environment. There is a possibility that clandestine drug operation sites may exist within the project footprint and may be within the right of way acquired for the MCP project. These sites may be contaminated by chemicals ranging from highly volatile organic solvents and semivolatile organic compounds to highly corrosive inorganic acids and bases, the illicit drug itself, and other byproducts. Consistent with Caltrans protocol, as well as local, state, and federal regulations, investigation, remediation, and disposal procedures for previously unknown hazardous waste/materials would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-10.

Because there is the potential for construction workers to come in contact with hazardous waste/materials described above, adherence to a health and safety plan is necessary during construction activities. Consistent with Caltrans protocol, as well as

local, state, and federal regulations, risk assessment, monitoring, and response procedures for potential exposure to hazardous waste/materials would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-11.

There is the potential for construction workers to encounter hazardous subsurface utilities (petroleum pipelines, natural gas lines, etc.) during excavation activities. Consistent with Caltrans protocol, as well as local, state, and federal regulations, utility notification and identification would be followed as specified in Mitigation Measure HW-12.

During demolition and construction activities for the MCP project, hazardous materials will be generated. Construction of the MCP Build Alternatives would involve use of potentially hazardous materials, including solvents, paints, vehicle fuels, oils, and transmission fluids. However, all potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled/disposed of in compliance with existing federal, state, and local regulations so that the amounts of these materials present during construction would be limited and would not pose an adverse hazard to workers or the environment.

The MCP project may require the short-term use of explosives to accomplish site preparation during grading and excavation where bedrock is present. On-site storage and use of explosives during construction could present a risk of accidental explosion and/or ground vibration during blasting. The use of explosives is regulated by the County of Riverside Fire Department and the Sheriff's Department. A permit for blasting would be obtained from the Sheriff's Department and the MCP project would comply with the Uniform Fire Code, Section 7701, which regulates blasting. County of Riverside Ordinance 787 adopts and amends portions of the Uniform Fire Code pertaining to blasting activities. Compliance with the applicable regulations is specified in Mitigation Measure HW-13.

No Build Alternatives

Alternatives 1A and 1B would both involve construction and improvement of the other transportation facilities in the study area. Hazardous materials similar to those for the MCP project could be encountered during construction of these other projects included in Alternatives 1A and 1B, and corresponding mitigation would be required.

3.13.4 Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The measures below would apply to all MCP Build Alternatives and would substantially reduce adverse impacts related to hazardous materials and hazardous

wastes during construction of the MCP project. Also, see Mitigation Measures WQ-2, GEO-4, N-4, and N-5 regarding blasting during construction.

HW-1 **Site Investigations.** During final design, the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) Project Manager will require a qualified engineer/geologist (Contract Qualified Engineer/Geologist) under contract to RCTC to conduct site investigations for hazardous materials sites identified in the *Hazardous Waste Initial Site Assessment* (July 2011) that are within the right of way of the alternative selected for implementation.

It was not prudent to conduct these site investigations prior to completion of this Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS), because new contamination may occur if the site investigations are completed too far in advance of right of way acquisition for the project.

The performance standard for this measure is compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The Site Investigation Report will meet or exceed the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (FR 66070, Vol. 70, No. 210, November 1, 2005).

The Site Investigation Report will be submitted to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 Hazardous Waste Coordinator for review and approval of areas within state right of way.

If contaminants are determined to be present during the site investigations, the RCTC Project Manager, in consultation with the Contract Qualified Engineer/Geologist, may determine that one or more of the following specialized reports may be necessary: Remedial Actions Options Report, Sensitive Receptor Survey, Human Health/Ecological Risk Assessment, and/or Quarterly Monitoring Report.

These reports will be submitted to the Caltrans District 8 Hazardous Waste Coordinator, as well as to the applicable oversight agency for review and approval of areas within state right of way.

The RCTC Project Manager will require the Contract Qualified Engineer/Geologist to prepare a work plan for approval by the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, and if groundwater has been impacted, to also coordinate with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region for all site investigations for leaking underground storage tank (LUSTs). The RCTC Project Manager will require the Contract Qualified Engineer/ Geologist to conduct those site investigations consistent with the work plan approved by the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health and/or the RWQCB as appropriate.

The RCTC Project Manager will require the Contract Qualified Engineer/Geologist to coordinate all site investigations for any automotive or industrial uses to be coordinated with the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health. Site investigations for any clandestine drug lab locations will be coordinated with the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and law enforcement agency/ies with jurisdiction in the area of the suspected drug lab.

Prior to completion of final design, the RCTC Project Manager will require the Contract Qualified Engineer/Geologist to prepare a Hazardous Materials Disclosure Document that clears affected right of way for acquisition. The RCTC Project Manager will submit the Hazardous Materials Disclosure Document to the Caltrans District 8 Hazardous Waste Coordinator for review.

HW-2 **Soil Sampling.** Prior to any site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Project Manager will require a qualified engineer/geologist (Contract Qualified Engineer/Geologist) under contract to RCTC to conduct soil sampling for aerially deposited lead (ADL) in unpaved locations adjacent to existing state highway right of way within the project limits, if not previously tested.

The performance standard for this measure is compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to the identification, removal, handling, and disposal of ADL. The analytical

results of the soil sampling will determine the appropriate handling of the soil in those areas and disposal of surplus materials.

During site preparation, grading, excavation, and construction, the RCTC Resident Engineer will allow the Construction Contractor to use soil containing ADL within the Caltrans right of way in accordance with the California Environmental Protection Agency, DTSC, Variance No. V-9HHQSCD006, September 22, 2000, or a subsequent applicable variance. The RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to provide written documentation regarding where the soil with ADL was removed from and where it was reused.

During site preparation, grading, excavation, and construction, if it is determined by the RCTC Resident Engineer that it is not feasible to reuse soils, and that soils with ADL will require disposal off-site, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to consolidate the material, load it into approved covered vehicles or containers, and transport it to a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility (Class I or II). The RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to conduct the soil removal and transport consistent with the Caltrans Standard Special Provision XE 14-11.03, which includes additional information on the disposal of soils impacted with ADL.

HW-3 **Hazardous Building Materials Surveys.** Prior to any site preparation, disturbance, and construction, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require a certified consultant under contract to RCTC to conduct predemolition hazardous materials surveys for all potentially hazardous materials such as asbestos, lead-based paint, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) surveys of any structures that will be renovated or demolished.

Based on the results of the testing conducted by the certified consultant and prior to the demolition or renovation of any structures determined to contain hazardous materials that exceed the California Health and Safety Code criteria for hazardous waste, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to properly

remove, store, transport and dispose of (at an appropriate Class I or II facility) any building materials that exceed the California Health and Safety Code criteria for hazardous waste.

HW-4 **Utility Inspections.** Prior to any site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require a qualified consultant (Contract Qualified Consultant) under contract to RCTC to conduct inspections of utility pole-mounted transformers that will be relocated or removed as part of the project. Any identified leaking transformers will be considered a PCB hazard unless tested and confirmed otherwise by the Contract Qualified Consultant. For any confirmed PCBs, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to remove, handle, store, and dispose of them and any affected soils consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

HW-5 **Yellow Traffic Stripe and Pavement Markings.** Prior to any site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to test and remove any yellow traffic striping and pavement-marking material in accordance with Caltrans Standard Special Provisions.

During site preparation, disturbance, and construction, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to remove yellow traffic striping and pavement-marking material in accordance with Caltrans Standard Special Provisions.

HW-6 **South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1403.** No less than 10 days prior to the demolition of renovation of any structures, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to notify and submit fees to the South Coast Air Quality Management District consistent with the requirements of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1403. The RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to comply with the requirements of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1403 during renovation and demolition activities.

HW-7 **Groundwater Removal.** During final design, the RCTC Project Engineer will determine whether groundwater removal will be required during construction of the project. The RCTC Project

Engineer will coordinate with the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health and the DTSC regarding the removal and disposal of groundwater. If it is determined that groundwater dewatering is required in the vicinity of March Air Reserve Base, the RCTC Project Engineer will also coordinate with the Department of Defense regarding the removal and disposal of that groundwater. The RCTC Project Engineer will provide the RCTC Resident Engineer and the Construction Contractor with the Waste Discharge Identification Number or a copy of an individual permit (as applicable) issued by the RWQCB prior to construction.

During all disturbance, excavation, and drilling requiring groundwater dewatering, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to collect any extracted groundwater and dispose of that water consistent with the requirements of the Waste Discharge Identification Number or the individual RWQCB permit.

HW-8 **Soil Sampling adjacent to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company Right of Way.** During final design, the RCTC Project Engineer will require a qualified consultant (Contract Qualified Consultant) under contract to the RCTC to sample soils adjacent to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad tracks that will be disturbed during construction of the project for petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, solvents, and other potential contaminants to determine whether they require special handling and disposal. Soils exceeding California Health and Safety Code criteria for hazardous waste will be disposed of at the appropriate Class I or II facility.

Based on the results of that sampling, prior to the disturbance of any soils in areas documented as containing contaminants that exceed the California Health and Safety Code criteria for hazardous waste, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to properly remove, store, transport and dispose of (at an appropriate Class I or II facility) any soils that exceed the California Health and Safety Code criteria for hazardous waste.

HW-9 **Soil Sampling for Pesticides and Other Agriculture-Related Materials.** Prior to completion of right of way acquisition, the RCTC

Project Engineer will require a qualified consultant (Contract Qualified Consultant) under contract to the RCTC to conduct soil sampling for pesticides, other agricultural chemicals, organic (animal) waste, and other potentially hazardous agricultural-related residues in former or current agricultural/grazing properties that will be disturbed by the project where soil has not otherwise been disturbed (through grading, etc.).

It is not feasible to conduct soil sampling and, if needed, remediation, and include the results of those activities in the Final EIR/EIS because RCTC does not currently own the properties that may require these investigations. Any such testing and remediation could result in ground disturbance or disturbance of existing structures, which are activities that need to be undertaken as part of the project implementation itself. In addition, new contamination may occur if those investigations are conducted too far in advance of property acquisition.

The performance standard for this measure is in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The analytical results of the soil sampling will determine the appropriate handling and disposal of the soil. Sampling will be conducted in general accordance with DTSC Interim Guidance for Sampling Agricultural Fields for School Sites (August 26, 2002).

HW-10 **Caltrans Unknown Hazards Procedures for Construction.** During site preparation, disturbance, grading, excavation, and construction, if suspect hazardous waste or underground tanks are encountered, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to stop work in the affected area and implement the procedures outlined in Appendix E of the Caltrans Construction Manual, *Unknown Hazards Procedures for Construction*.

HW-11 **Health and Safety Plan.** Prior to any site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to prepare a site-specific Health and Safety Plan consistent with Caltrans and applicable regulatory

requirements. The Plan will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Identification of key personnel
- Summary of risk assessment for workers, the community, and the environment
- Air Monitoring Plan
- Emergency Response Plan

The RCTC Resident Engineer must review and approve the Plan prior to the Construction Contractor accessing any project construction areas.

HW-12 **Underground Transmission Lines.** No less than 2 days prior to any subsurface excavation or digging, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to notify and ensure that utility owners mark the locations of underground transmission lines and facilities by calling the Underground Service Alert of Southern California at 811.

HW-13 **Blasting.** Prior to any rock-blasting activities, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to obtain a blasting permit from the County of Riverside (County) Sheriff's Department. As part of the permit requirements and pursuant to County requirements, the RCTC Resident Engineer will require the Construction Contractor to comply with the following requirements:

- Transportation, handling, storage, and use of explosives, blasting agents, and blasting equipment will be directed and supervised by a qualified Blast Officer, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. The Blast Officer will possess a current blasting license issued by the California Occupational Safety Administration (Cal-OSHA).
- Allow the appropriate fire protection district and Sheriff's Department personnel to inspect the blast site and blast materials or explosives at any reasonable time.

- Give reasonable notice in writing using a form approved by the Sheriff's Department for ongoing operations to all residences and businesses within the blast area.
- Implement adequate precautions to reasonably safeguard persons and property before, during, and after blasting operations.